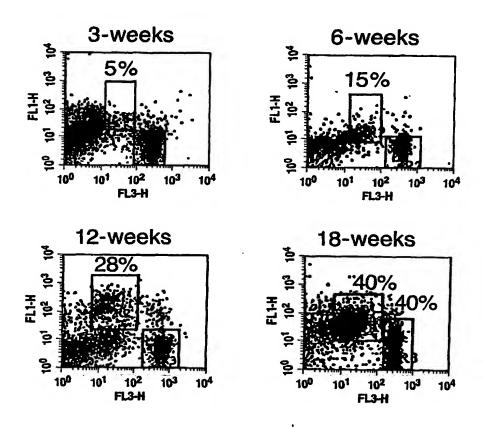
Fig. 1

Auto-aggressive T cells Expand as Diabetes-Prone Mice Age

A. NOD



B. NOD 12 weeks old after CD40-CD154 is blocked

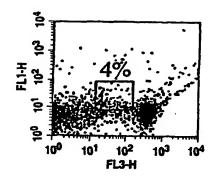
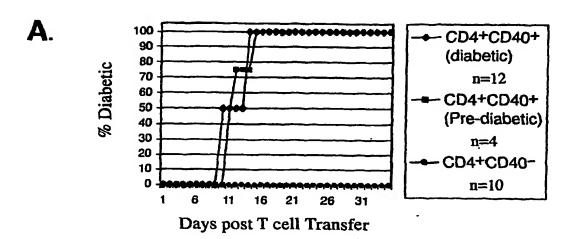
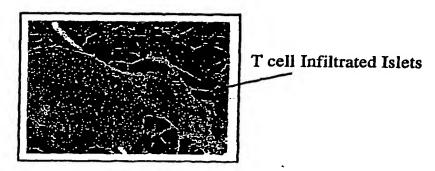


Fig. 2



B. CD40⁺ T cells recipients

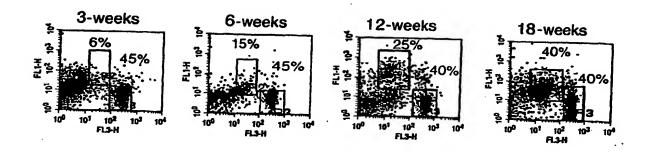


C. CD40-depleted T cell recipients

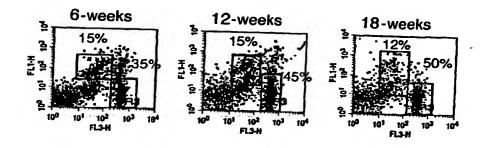


Fig. 3

A. NOD



B. NOR



C. BALB/c

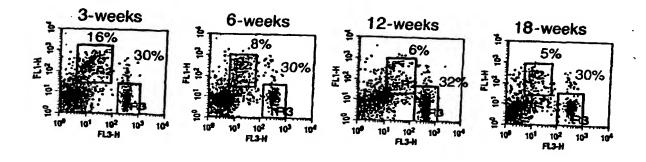


Fig. 4

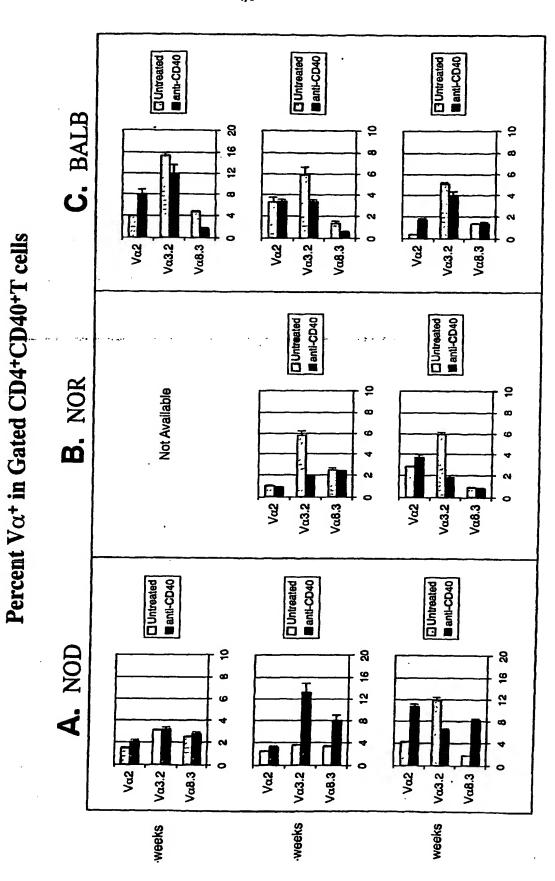
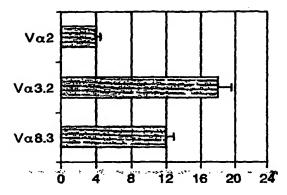
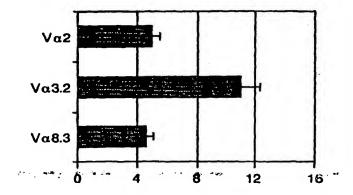


Fig. 5

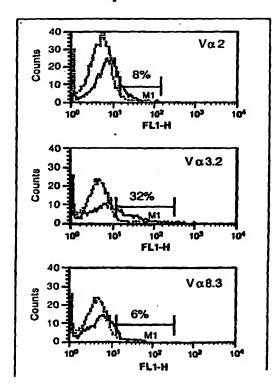
A. Vα+ T cells in the CD4+CD40+ Population of 12-week old, pre-diabetic NODs.



B. Vα⁺ T cells in the CD4⁺CD40⁺ Population of 20-week old, diabetic NODs.



C. Vα⁺ T cells recovered from CD4⁺CD40⁺ transfers into NOD.scid recipients.



D. Vα⁺ T cells recovered from CD4⁺CD40⁻ transfers into NOD.scid recipients.

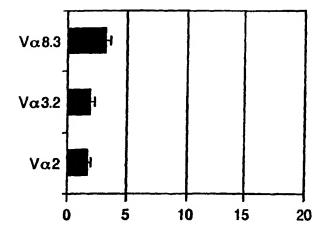
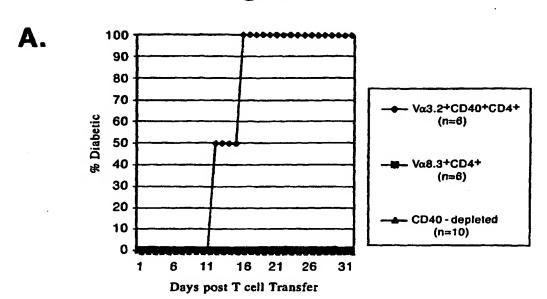
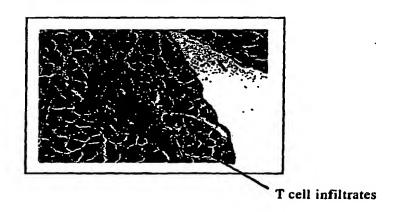


Fig. 6



B. $V\alpha 3.2^+$ Recipients



C. $V\alpha 8.3 + Recipients$

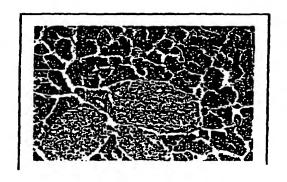
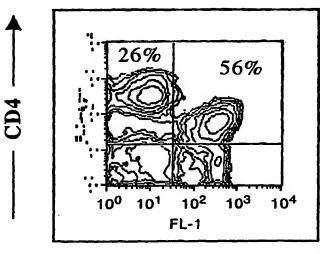


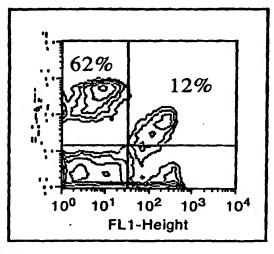
Fig. 7

CD4+CD40+ T Cell Increases Are Predictive of Rheumatoid Arthritis

Rheumatoid Arthritis Patient

Control Patient





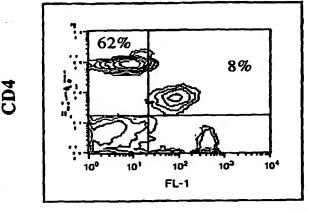
CD40

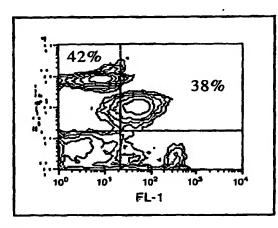
Fig. 8

CD4+CD40+ T Cell Increases Are Predictive of Asthma

Control Patient

Asthma Patient

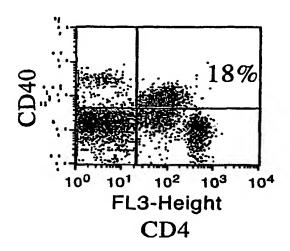




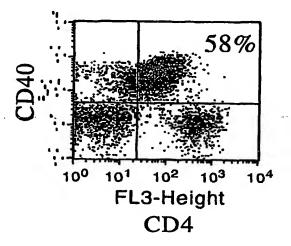
CD40

Fig. 9

A. Non-Diabetic Human Patient



B. Diabetic Human Patient



C. %CD4+CD40+ T cells in Diabetic versus Non-Diabetic Patients

